Alexandria DAILY Gazette, Commercial & Political.

VOL IX.] WEDNESDAY, JUNE 7, 1809. [No. 2508.

Sales at Vendue.

On every Tuesday and Friday,
WILL BE SOLD
At the Vendue Store, corner of Prince and Water streets.
A Variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.
Particulars of which will be expressed in the bills of the day——All kinds of goods which are on limitation and the prices of which are established, can at any time be viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation and prices.

P. G. Marsteller, V. M.

COTTON.

30 bales PRIME UPLAND COTTON, for sale by the subscriber, at a very moderate price and on a liberal credit.

Joseph H. Mandeville.

June 1.

Just Published,

BY COTTOM AND STEWART,
And for sale at their Store,
(Price One Dollar)
The Exile of Erin.
A NOVEL.
By Mrs. *Plunkett*—late Miss Gunning.
January 6.

Cottom and Stewart

Have just published their
ALMANAC for 1809.
Containing a great deal of useful and enter taining matter. For sale by the thousand gross, or single one.

Elastic Three-slit Metallic Pens.

Price One Dollar—
Just received by ROBERT GRAY.
Also,
A general assortment of
Lee's Patent Family Medicines,
AND
Dr. Rogers' Vegitable Pulmonic Detergent.

March 17.

Just Received

FOR SALE BY R. GRAY,
A few copies of the works of
FISHER AMES,
Compiled by a number of his friends—to which are prefixed notices of his life and character. Price $ 3 50 in boards.
May 17.

Joseph Mandeville,

CORNER OF KING AND FAIRFAX STREETS,
Has Received,
100 half boxes Roufett's CIGARS, warranted of the very first quality and full contents.
Real Maccouba Snuff,
Rappee do Coarse and Fine,
20 boxes fresh MUSTARD,
20 Philadelphia CHOCOLATE, 1s and 2d quality.
——HE HAS ALSO,
A General Assortment as usual, of good WINES, LIQUORS, and GROCERIES, for sale.
December 21.

FRESH FRUIT.

The subscriber has just received and offers for sale,
Malaga Raisins in kegs,
Muscatel and Bloom Raisins in boxes.
ALSO,
36 bags and 12 barrels Coffee.
James Patton.

April 19.

A Mulatto Boy for Sale.

FOR SALE,
A likely smart MULATTO BOY, fourteen years of age. Price *Three Hundred Dollars.* Apply to the Printer.
February 2.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the Stockholders in the George Town and Alexandria Turnpike Road Company are required to pay an instalment of Ten Dollars on each share, on Wednesday, the 5th of July next, to *William Whann*, the Treasurer, at the Bank of Columbia.
By order of the Board of Directors,
J. MASON, *Pre't.*
Georgetown, May 31. June 2.

For BOSTON,

The Schooner
ELIZABETH,
JEREMIAH NEWCOMB, Master;
To sail next week. For freight or passage, having good accommodations, apply to
John G. Ladd.
Who has for sale, now landing from said vessel,
75 tons Plaister of Paris.
May 29.

For Sale or Freight,

The Schooner
MOHAWK,
Burthen about 850 barrels, is a good vessel, in excellent order and will be ready to receive a cargo in four days. Apply to
Lawrason & Fowle;
Who have landing from said schooner, and for sale,
50 tons Plaister Paris,
207 casks Lime.
IN STORE,
75 casks Catalonia Wine entitled to debenture,
40 casks Red Lead,
15 hhds. } Muscovado Sugar,
20 bbls. }
30 bbls. New England Rum.
10 chests Hyson Tea,
100 boxes mould Candles,
50 do. Spermaceti, do.
10 barrels prime Boston Pork,
10 boxes English Mustard,
Boxes fresh Raisins, Do. Palm and Windsor Soap,
1 case Guman Checks,
2 do. Calicoes and Platillas,
3 bales Burboon Gurrahs,
10 tons Russia Hemp,
175 bolts Russia and Ravens Duck, superior quality,
Barrels Coffee, Tanners' Oil, Spanish Indigo, Red Seal Leather, casks and trunks of various sizes, different quantities.
WANTED,
500 bushels RYE, for which cash will be given. Apply as above.
May 31. eo6t

MILITARY LANDS.

FOR SALE,
Or will be exchanged for Property in Alexandria or its vicinity,
A Warrant for 696 acres of Land,
Granted by the state of Virginia for Military services during the revolutionary war. This land lies in the state of Ohio, and is said to be amongst the best in the state. It will be sold a great bargain. Apply to
John Longden.
May 13.

JAMES BACON

Begs leave to inform his former customers and friends, that he has
Recommenced the Grocery Business,
At his Store on King near Washington-street,
WHERE HE OFFERS FOR SALE,
A well chosen assortment of goods, in that line,
Warranted genuine, particularly his
TEAS, WINES & LIQUORS,
Which are of a superior quality—He will dispose of each and every article on the most moderate terms.
May 7. dtf.

☞ *A Robbery!*

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD
WILL be given by the subscriber to any person who will give him information of the thief who robbed his garden on Friday night last of a MOSS ROSE BUSH.
Adam Lynn.
June 5. d3t

Notice is hereby given,

To the Stockholders of the Washington Bridge Company,
That the fifth instalment of *Ten Dollars*, on each share, is called for, which must be paid on or before the 15th June next agreeably to the act of Congress, entitled "An act authorising the erection of a bridge over the river Potomac, within the district of Columbia."
By order of the Directors,
Daniel Carroll. of Dud'n.
PRESIDENT.
May 27. dt15

Joseph H. Mandeville,

Corner of King and Union-streets,
HAS FOR SALE,
2000 bushels coarse and fine Salt, by the bushel and in sacks.
50 barrels Whiskey.
1000 wt. Rhode Island Cheese.
Goshen do. in casks.
5000 wt. best green Coffee, in bags.
1000 do. white do.
French Brandy.
Jamaica, Antigua, Windward Island, and New England Rum.
Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, and Hyson Skin Teas, *of the latest importations.*
Sugar, best Muscovado, in hogsheads and barrels.
Do inferior qualities, in do.
Molasses, in hogsheads
Clover Seed, warranted fresh.
Cotton, in bales and by retail.
Candles, mould and dipped.
Loaf and Lump Sugar.
Spanish Cigars, Hamilton's and Garret's Snuff, in bottles, Writing and Wrapping Paper, Pepper, Allspice, Chewing Tobacco, Madder, Copperas, Soal Leather, Bed Cords, Leading Lines, &s. &c.
ALSO,
Best Superfine Flour, for private families, a few barrels Corn, and some Seed Oats, Plaister of Paris, &c.
April 17. d

USEFUL PROPERTIES

OF
YARWOOD'S
Patent Washing Machine.

THIS highly useful Machine is found by experience to excel any hitherto in use. It will wash as many cloaths (by the assistance of one person) in an hour as can be washed in a whole day, without the possibility of injuring, fretting or tearing the most delicate article, and with less than half the quantity of soap. It occupies very little space than the common wash-tub, and with the least care will not create any slop or wet—the construction is very simple and attended with little expence. A further description of its qualities is now deemed unnecessary, as it is presumed none will purchase without examining it.

We the subscribers do hereby certify that we have found, on trial, the above named Machine to answer fully the above description. Given under our hands this 5th day of May, A. D. 1809.

John Sellers,
John Markland,
Elizabeth Lomax,
Susan Sellers,
Samuel Hatterslay.
Eleanor Busel,
Sarah Drown,
Mary Higdon,
John Drown.

☞ I have examied the above Machine, seen it in operation, and believe it to answer the description.

J. Swift.

May 5.

☞ Any person wishing to purchase one or more rights in the above Machine, can be supplied by applying to
Wm. C. Newton.
Prince street, Alexandria.
May 6. 3m

N. B. All persons are cautioned against making or using the above Machine without a certificate from me.
W. C. NEWTON.

PUBLIC SALE.

UNDER the authority of a deed of trust from *Lewis Summers*, for the security of *Robert Moss*, the subscriber will offer at public sale, on Tuesday, the 30th day of May next, on the premises, near William Padget's tavern, in Fairfax county, a *TRACT OF LAND*, situated on the new and old turnpike roads, about 5 miles from Alexandria, containing 36 and quarter acres. A credit of of sixty and ninety days will be allowed.

R. I. Taylor, *Trust.*

April 24.

☞ The sale of the above property is postponed until Monday the 26th June next.
May 30.

FOR SALE,

The SHIP
ALLEGANY,
341 $\frac{81}{95}$ tons burthen by register now laying at the mouth of the Eastern Branch, in complete order to receive a cargo, and may be sent to sea without expence. She had a complete repair in dock at Greenock on her first voyage.
If not sold before Saturday the 10th inst. she will on that day be put up at public sale, at the coffee house in Alexandria, at twelve o'clock.
Particulars may be known by application to the captain on board, or at the counting house of the subscribor opposite to Mr. Semmes tavern, in George-Town.

Andrew Smith.

June 6. d6t

ROBERT GRAY,

HAS JUST RECEIVED
The following new Songs
SET TO MUSIC:
The Lay of Love, written by J. L. Lewis, Esq. The music composed by Dr. J. Clarke. Price 25 cents.
The Home of my Heart, a Ballad, sung by Mr. Incledan, and composed by Mr. E. Phelps. Price 25 cents.
Twice Forward, a favorite Cotillion, adapted to the new song of No, no, no, it can't be so. Price 25 cents.
The Days that are gone, a Ballad, with an accompaniment for the piano forte, composed by Dr. Clarke. Price 37 1-2 cents.
On a beautiful Butte fly, burnt in a ball room. Price 12 1-2 cnts.
June 6.

Black River Lottery,

NO. 2.
Prizes in the wheel at the close of the 28th day's drawing.

1	prize of	– – –	$20,000
2	do. of	– – –	10,000
1	do. of	– – –	2,000
2	do. of	– – –	1,000
8	do. of	– – –	500
20	do. of	– – –	200
55	do. of	– – –	100
69	do. of	– – –	50
163	do. of	– – –	20
5116	do. of	– – –	10

Gain of the wheel 2,170 dollars.
First drawn number on the thirtieth day of drawing entitled to 1000 dollars, and on the thirty fifth day the first drawn number is entitled to 10,000 dollars.
Present price of tickets, Ten Dollars, but will advance on Monday next to 11 dollars.
Cash or warranted undrawn tickets given for prizes as soon as drawn.

ROBERT GRAY.

June 6.

Doctor I. J. Comyn,

A professional DENTIST *of Baltimore,*
RESPECTFULLY acquaints the LADIES and GENTLEMEN of Alexandria, that he intends to practice in this place for a few days, in all the various branches of his profession. No genteel person of either sex, can give or receive pleasure or comfort, by teeth coated with tart or decayed gums, or fœted breath, His method of cleaning the teeth will be found both easy and efficacious, as hundreds can attest in Baltimore and elsewhere. Without giving pain, or hurting the enamel, he removes the tartar, &c. when the teeth will assume a beautiful appearance the gums adhering to the teeth; but if the state of the gums require it, doctor C. will give to the person an antiscorbutic lotion of chemical preparation, which gained the applause of hundreds both in Europe and America.—It is pleasant, innocent, and effectual, in smoothing and whitening the teeth and curing the gums, rendering them red and firm, preventing the decay of the teeth and sweetening the breath. Doct. C. fits artificial teeth from one to an entire set, with such nicety, as to answer the useful purposes of nature, and of so natural an appearance that it is impossible to distinguish them from real ones. Dr. C. flatters himself from his being regularly bred to the practice of physick, as well as to the Dentist Business, and his long experience on the continent of Europe [France and Spain] to give to all those who favour him with their commands, every possible satisfaction.
May 13. d.
N. B. Doctor C. will wait on any lady or gentleman at their respective houses, or may be consulted at the City Tavern.

☞ Printing in its various branches executed with accuracy and dispatch.

Alexandria Daily Gazette,
COMMERCIAL AND POLITICAL.

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SAMUEL SNOWDEN,
Royal-street, Alexandria.

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Country Gazette, 5 Dollars.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, *May 26.*

DEBATE

On Mr. Randolph's motion for approving the late conduct of the president of the U. States.

[CONTINUED.]

As "the physician, in spite of himself," says in of Moliere's best comedies, *on a changé tout cela*—the thing is wholly reversed. We are likely to be on good terms with England, maugre the best exertions of some of our politicians. Trade with Great Britain is unshackled—her ships are admitted—trade with France is forbidden; and French ships excluded, as far as it can be done by *paper*. Now, in the name of common sense, what more could Mr. Canning himself want, than to produce this very striking and sudden change in the relations between the two countries? For a long time previous, it was the ships of England that were excluded, while those of her adversaries were admitted. And we know that we could not have touched her in a more jealous point than in her navy. Things are now reversed—we have dexterously shuffled the non-importation act out of the pack, renewed trade with her, admitted her ships, and excluded those of France. And what, I ask this house, has the British minister given us in requital for this change of our position in relation to him and his rival belligerent? The revocation of the orders in council—this is the mighty boon.—For, with respect to his offer in relation to satisfaction for the attack on the Chesapeake, he made that offer to Mr. Monroe spontaneously, on the spur of the occasion, and there is not a doubt in my mind but that we had nothing to do but receive it at *that* time, provided the instructions of our minister had permitted him to receive it: but perchance, sir, if he had received it, we might have been at this day discussing *his* message, and not the message of another President. All that Mr. Canning has given this country is a reiteration of his offer to make reparation for the affair of the Chesapeake, and his withdrawal of the orders in council; and to what did they amount? So soon as you, by your own law cut off your trade with France, he agrees to revoke the orders interfering with it.—Mr. Canning might as well have withdrawn blank paper. They had nothing left to operate upon. The body upon which they were to operate was destroyed by our own act, to wit, the trade of France. And sir, while I compliment the present state of things, and the conduct on the part of our government which has led to it, I cannot say that we have greatly over-reached Mr. Canning in this bargain, in making an exchange of the old non-importation act with the admission of English, and exclusion of French ships and trade, for the orders in council. Mr. Canning obtained as good a bargain out of us as he could have expected to obtain; and those gentlemen who speak of his having heretofore had it in his power to have done the same, did not take into calculation the material difference between the situation in which we now stand, and the situation in which we before stood: to say nothing at all of Great-Britain's having taken a stand against the embargo, having declared that she had nothing to offer in exchange for it; that we might keep it as long as we pleased. If she had accepted our offer, as I before stated, the old non-importation law would have been in operation, her ships of war would have been excluded, whilst those of France were admitted. *Now*, the non-importation act is not in force, her ships are permitted to enter our waters, and those of France excluded. And what has this sarcastic minister of Great Britain given us in exchange? The orders in council, which had completely ceased to operate by the cutting off the trade between us and France. Let me state this argument in a shape most favorable to ourselves, and least so to the British government. I speak as to argument; for, as to *friendship* between *nations*, there is no friendship in trade. We ought to get the best bargain out of them that we could, and it was the duty of their minister to get the best out of us. Let us throw out of view the exclusion of French ships and French commerce. Is the removal of the non-importation act, and the admission of British vessels, nothing? What has Mr. Canning given you in return? The orders in council—and what were they worth to him?—Not a straw.

If, sir, we are not to have a full discussion of the conduct of the present administration, and it is to be blended & identified with the conduct of the last---which I very much deprecate, because I see nothing but a most striking difference between the two---we must take into view the situation of the two countries, Great Britain and America, at the time the first session of the 9th Congress commenced, in the beginning of the winter of 1805, that unhappy year of schism. Were those orders then in force which Mr. Canning has withdrawn? No, sir. What was then the language of gentlemen in this house? That *something* must be done---and that unhappy opinion that something must be done, that some medicine must be taken, has destroyed many a patient, political as well as individual---that *something* turned out to be the old non-importation act. After that, the disease, instead of yielding to the remedy, only became exasperated by it.---Something more must be done. What was that, sir? The embargo. When that was laid, was the existence of the British orders in council known? It was not---and I take the opportunity of saying so here, because I see it has been asserted in the British Parliament, by a gentleman of the first respectability for talents and character, that they were known here. They were not, as was in my opinion unequivocally demonstrated on Saturday night the 17th and Sunday the 18th December last---although that debate has been suppressed. I say they were not. The embargo was laid on the receipt of the documents expressing the determination of the French governme[illegible] enforce the Berlin decree and the copy of the proclamation of the king of England, which last was cut out of a newspaper. I again repeat what I said and repeated that night, unknowing whether it will go to the public or not, that in my opinion the president of the United States acted with perfect propriety in sending us that newspaper-information; that though it was unofficial, it was proper to have been laid before this house as a guide to its decision---and it is an irrefragable proof, the president having sent us that paper, that he did not possess information official or unofficial on the subject of the orders in council when he recommended and we received the proposition of the embargo. It cannot be gotten over, unless gentlemen are willing to admit, which I, *totis viribus*, deny, that the president of the U. S. was deficient in his duty, or that the newspapers of this place have earlier and more correct information on the subject of our foreign relations than our government. I say that by a recurrence to that message of the president of the U. States, it will be found that there was no knowledge in the cabinet of the existence of these orders in council---for although we received the British proclamation, we did not receive any information of those orders in council, though I presume that something might have been apprehended without distinctly knowing what it was. The non-importation act was passed previous to the orders in council, and consequently did not grow out of them; and the embargo, tho' posterior, was recommended and received by this house before they were known either to the president or to this house, as the journal and a comparison of that file of the National Intelligencer brought into this house on a former occasion will shew. The non-importation and embargo acts were.---They no longer exist---the one no longer exists at all; the other no longer exists as to Great Britain---and the removal of these obstructions was the alledged and true reason of the revocation of the orders in council which were not moving considerations to passing the non-importation act or laying the embargo. This is the truth. The withdrawal of the orders in council, out of which the non-importation act and the embargo did not arise may be considered as the cause of doing away both the non-importation act and the embargo, and the non-intercourse act besides—for the non-intercourse act did grow out of the orders in council and the affair of the Chesapeake—there is no doubt about that—or more properly speaking, sir, the non-intercourse act grew out of the embargo; for really, smarting under the tortures of that most wretched measure, this house and the nation were goaded to that pitch of madness, that a declaration of war from any quarter would by many have been considered better than our then situation.—We were in a situation, in which if something be not administered to the suffering patient, he must die—and we took the non-intercourse act. We rejected, and (thank God for it!) not without some little of my instrumentality, the proposition to issue letters of marque and reprisal, which, if adopted, I leave to you and the house to decide whether we should have met in our present agreeable situation. Yes, sir, with the embargo like a blister-plaister upon our backs, we were in such a situation that the committee of foreign relations said, and we affirmed their decree, we must be disgraced or fight all the nations of the earth—fight all, fight all, fight nobly, fight like demi gods. A worthy gentleman from South-Carolina (Mr. D. R. Williams) now not a member of the house, also thought we must fight every body—but he thought better of it, and was content to fight one, and to chuse his antagonist. Gentlemen in the other house were of the same opinion; and as they alleged they could not get at France, they chose to fight Great Britain. This was the situation in which we were placed by the operation of the embargo on the public mind. Sir, if we were not quite cool, like sir Anthony Absolute who has been quoted on the floor of the British house of commons as the prototype of the British minister, we were something like honest Bob Acres—fighting Bob, who was not sensible, till he was put to the pinch, how little he really liked fighting—our fighting disposition, like his, oozed out of our finger ends, or rather our tongues' ends—and we are at peace. It is for these reasons that I hope this slur will not be cast on the government of the U. S. though I do not conceive that they greatly overreached their antagonist. But I am willing to concede they have done their duty, and to give them my approbation for having so done. Mr. Canning, to be sure, most dexterously seized upon our situation, but still our government have shewn how easy it is for men, when they set about it *bona fide*, with honest intentions, to make up a difference—and I have not the least doubt, that if his majesty the emperor of France and king of Italy will meet our PACIFICUS, a much more honorable designation than any in the long list of his majesty's titles, that we shall be placed in the state of amity in relation to France in which we are in relation to Great Britain, in which we were five years ago, and from which we have, for reasons which gentlemen no doubt are prepared to give, so wantonly strayed. After all our friskings and curvetings, we have come back to the same point. All my fear is, sir, lest the cure be not complete—lest some political wizard should discover that, inasmuch as in 1805, prior to the existence of the orders in council, we stood in need of the non-importation act, and as in 1807-8, prior to a knowledge of the orders in council, we stood in need of an embargo, for the same reasons we now stand in need of some *other* substitute—not the same, sir; for I undertake to say that we never shall have another embargo without limitation of time---it was indeed a horse medicine, but it has worked a complete cure. Really, sir, if we could have been brought to believe in 1805-6, that we could do as well without a non-importation as we can now—in 1807-8 that we could have dispensed with the embargo as well as we can now---and, more especially, if we could have been brought to accept the treaty negociated by our commissioners at London, which treaty, to say the worst of it, that its enemies ever pretended to alledge, was only deficient as containing no express stipulation on the subject of impressment, & redundant as containing this note by way of rider, the object of which I have explained to the house, and which has been accomplished already, by undoing the non-intercourse, withdrawing the prohibition of our waters to British ships, and repealing the old non-importation act—if we had consented at that time to accept the treaty, we should not only have saved ourselves the price of the embargo—how many hundred millions our secretary of the treasury himself, great a financier and able a calculator as he is, cannot tell; I do not believe he could come within an hundred—but have avoided other disagreeable consequences.

[*Speech to be continued.*]

The following is a report of the Secretary of the Treasury to both houses of Congress, received on Friday last:

REPORT.

In obedience to the directions of the act supplementary to the act, entitled "An act to establish the Treasury Department," the Secretary of the Treasury respectfully submits the following report—

The nett revenue arising from duties on merchandize and tonnage which accrued during the year 1807, amounted as appeared by the last annual statement, to

Dolls. 16,060,000

A correct statement of that revenue for the year 1808 cannot be prepared at this time, but may be estimated, as will appear by the estimate A, to about

10,270,000

The revenue arising from the same sources which accrued during the first quarter of this year did not much exceed one million of dollars; and although considerable importations may be expected from Great Britain and the West Indies during the last six months of this year; yet, considering that there will be no arrivals from China and the East Indies, and the situation of the commercial intercourse of the U. States with the rest of the world, it is not probable that the revenue accruing during the year 1809 will exceed that of the year 1808.

The specie in the Treasury on the 1st of October, 1808, amounted to

13,846,717 52

And the receipts during the last three months of that year, as appears by the statement (B) to

3,586,316 99

17,433,034 51

The disbursements during the same period have amounted, including 6,105,000 dollars paid in reimbursement of the principal of the public debt, to

7,491,339 79

Leaving a balance in the Treasury, on the 1st Jan. 1809, of

9,941,694 72

17,433,034 51

The cash in the hands of Collectors and receivers, and the out standing revenue bonds, amounted, on the 1st Jan. 1809, to

9,880,000

From which deducting for the expences of collection and for the drawbacks payable during the year 1809

3,000,000

Leaves for the probable receipts the year 1809, exclusively of the inconsiderable sums which may be received on account of the revenue accruing during that year, a sum of

6,880,000

Making together with the balance in the Treasury on the first of Jan. 1809, of

9,941,000

16,821,000

An aggregate of 16,821,000, dollars applicable to the expenditure of this year.

The expences of the year 1809 are, in conformity with the existing appropriations estimated at 14,500,000 dollars consisting of the following items:

Civil list (including the expences of this session of Congress) miscellaneous expences and foreign intercourse		1,342,000
Military and Indian Departments, viz.		
Appropriation for the army and Indian Departments	2,765,000	
Ditto for fortifications	475,000	
Arms and military stores	550,000	
		3,790,000
Naval department, this year's appropriation		2,915,000
Public debt (1,547,000 dolls. of the appropriation of 8,000,000 of dollars for the year 1809, having been paid in advance in the year 1808, in order to effect the reimbursement of the whole of 8 per cent. stock)		6,453,000
		14,500,000

It must, however, be observed that the estimate of the sums payable in the course of this year on account of drawbacks is conjectural, and that the exportations particularly of colonial produce would, if the restrictions laid by the continental powers of Europe on neutral commerce were removed, produce a much greater defalcation in the nett receipts into the Treasury than the sum assumed in the preceding estimate.—In order to guard against any inconvenience arising from that contingency, and for the purpose of keeping always a moderate sum in the Treasury, it may be necessary to borrow a sum equal to the amount of the principal of public debt which will be reimbursed during the year, and which will exceed three millions of dollars.

By the 10th and 19th sections of the act making further provision for the support of public credit, and for the redemption of the public debt, passed on the third of March 1795, the commissioners of the Sinking Fund are authorised from time to time to borrow and the bank of the United States to lend sums equal to the reimbursements of the public debt. But some doubts having arisen whether the powers vested by those two sections are applicable to the new six per cent. stocks issued by virtue of the act of February 11, 1807, in exchange of the old six per cent. deferred and three per ct. stocks it is desirable that the authority should be expressly extended by law to that case. And no other provision seems necessary for the public service of this year.

t would be premature to attempt at this e an estimate of the receipts and expenures of the year 1810. It is sufficient to serve that, although the receipts may exd those of the present year, it is highly probable that they should be equal to the penditures of that year, which, unless military and naval establishments should reduced, will amount to sixteen millions dollars. But it is believed that the revee will after that year be adequate to the harge of the annual expences.

I which is respectfully submitted.

ALBERT GALLATIN.

asury Department,
June 1, 1809.

NORFOLK, *June* 1.

Arrived brig Franklin, Tallman, eleven ays from St. Bartholomews. Sailed in ompany with ship Rebecca, Baxter, of Sam for New-York. Spoke May 28, in latude 31, 49, long. 71, brig John, of and rom Alexandria, bound to St. Jago-de-Cuba, 6 days out—same day schooner Seaflower, from Alexandria, bound to New-Orleans—31st, off Hatteras, ship Amelia, of and from Charleston, bound to N. York, 2 days out—Left the brig Virginia, Waughop, to sail next day for Norfolk; schoonr Fandango, Gay, of and from this port—and about 230 others. Markets dull. Flour from 9 to 10 dollars.

Spanish brig St. Antonio, Del Gardo, 11 days from Matanzas. Left ship Francis Augustus, ——, of Newport, discharging; barque Circle, Cross, of Newburyport—brigs Robert, ——, of Boston; James, ——, of Warren, R. I.; Traveller, Parrot, of Portland: sch'r. Seaflower, ——, of Baltimore; sloops Molly, ——, of Philadelphia; Caroline, ——, of Providence, R. I. Spoke, May 22, in lat. 27, 06, long. 80, 20, brig Eliza, Green, from Havanna bound to New-York, 3 days out.

Alexandria Daily Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 7.

COMMUNICATION.

What may facilitate a shorter session, is the stifled alarm of some of the members for their most valuable lives. Yesterday Mr. Edwin Gray fell in the yard of the hall from a sudden affection—but on application of cold water and blood-letting, he soon recovered his faculties; he had been complaining of a stupor and heaviness, and I think, from the nature of the complaints of both Mr. Gray and Mr. Malbone, the *cook* more than the *climate* is to blame.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, *June* 6.

[*Taken for the Alexandria Gazette.*]

The report of the committee appointed to enquire what business is necessary to be done this session, was read,

And a motion made, that the house agree to the report, which expressed an opinion that the business may be done by the 20th of the present month, was superceded by one that it lie on the table and be printed, and carried.

The public business reported was principally,

The bill for the repeal of the embargo, &c.

That part of the president's message as relates to foreign relations—

——As relates to the navy department——

——————Military establishment——

——As relates to the revisal of commercial laws——

Mr. Randolph's resolution for an enquiry into the expenditure of public monies.

Mr. *Lewis* presented several petitions, before the committee on the district of Columbia, last session, and on each of which a bill was reported---from the Washington and Alexandria turnpike road company, praying an alteration in their charter; from the pastor and vestry of the Episcopal church in Alexandria, praying a law to pass authorising them to raise by lottery a sum of money to assist in building a church; of the Presbyterian congregation of Alexandria praying incorporation; from the president and directors of the Washington bridge company praying an alteration in their charter; from the common council of Alexandria praying an alteration in their charter—Referred to the committee on the district of Columbia, together with a petition from the president and directors of the bank of Alexandria, praying an extension of their charter.

Two other hatters' petitions from New-Jersey and Maryland, were presented and referred to the committee of commerce and manufactures.

Mr. *Lyon* wished a standing committee on manufactures to be created, for it seemed as if the committee of commerce and manufactures had their attention swallowed up in considerations of commerce, and left manufactures unnoticed.

Mr. *Sawyer* moved a resolution to discharge the committee of commerce and manufactures from the consideration of all before them relating to manufactures, which was laid on the table.

Dr. *Bibb* (Geo.) got leave of absence for the remainder of the session.

Mr. *Nelson* moved that the communications from the president of the United States as relates to the road from Cumberland in Maryland, to the Ohio river, together with documents, be referred to a select committee of five, to report by bill or otherwise; carried.

On motion of Mr. *Pitkin*,

Resolved, That the committee to whom was referred so much of the presidents message as relates to the naval establishment of the U. S. be instructed to enquire into the expediency of selling such of the public armed vessels and gun boats belonging to the U. S. as are not necessary to be employed in actual service.

Mr. *Randolph* was of opinion the committee should enquire into the expediency of giving them away, for he thought it would be much more difficult to get people to take them as a gift than to get purchasers for them.

After some desultory remarks the resolution was carried.

Mr. *Randolph* reported a bill authorising a summary mode of proceeding against marshals and their deputies who have received monies on executions issued from courts of the U. States. Read twice and referred to a committee of the whole house on Thursday next.

Mr. *Eppes* reported a bill supplementary to the the act, entitled, an act for the support of public credit and for the redemption of the public debt. Read twice and referred to a committee of the whole house tomorrow.

A report of the secretary of war on the subject of fortifications, was read, stating that of a former appropsiation of 450,000 dollars there is unexpended 265,000, which surplus, with the addition of 485,000 dolls. is supposed a sum sufficient to complete the whole of the fortifications contemplated by government.

Mr. J. G. Jackson moved that the committee of the whole house be discharged from the consideration of the bill entitled an act repealing the several acts laying an embargo and for other objects, in order that its *detail* be altered, not its *principle*. Carried.

Mr. *Gardenier* moved a resolution, That it is expedient that all such provisions of the several acts for laying an embargo, and for prohibiting foreign armed vessels entering the ports and harbors of the U. S. and for prohibiting intercourse with G. Britain, and France and their dependencies, be recommitted to a select committee. The house refused to consider the motion.

Mr. *J. G. Jackssn* moved that the subject be re-committed to the committee who reported it by bill. Carried.

Two proclamations, bearing date the 27th of April, 1809, have been published by his excellency Sir George Prevost, Bart. his Britannic majesty's lieutenant governor of Nova-Scotia, &c. the first declaring, that the former proclamation, permitting certain enumerated articles to be imported into that province, in British and neutral ships, from the United States of America, and from the Azores or Western Islands, will expire on the 20th day of May, 1809; and the second, granting permission to *British subjects* to import and bring into the ports of Halifax and Shelburne in the said province, from the United States of America, in *British ships or vessels*, armed and navigated according to law, scantling, plank staves, heading, boards, shingles, hoops, or squared timber of any sort; horses, neat cattle, sheep, hogs, poultry, or live stock of any sort; bread, biscuit, flour, peas, beans, potatoes, wheat, rice, oats, barley, or grain of any sort; for the space of six months from the before mentioned date of the 27th of April, 1809.

[*Norfolk Ledger.*

Extract of a letter dated in April last, from a gentleman in Cincinnati, [Ohio] to his friend in Philadelphia.

"I remember to have seen advertised in a newspaper, a new Work entitled, "Travels for the purpose of exploring the rivers Allegany, Ohio and Mississippi, &c. By Thomas Ashe, Esq. and I have lately seen in the Port Folio a criticism on this foolish book. Now this impudent author is by name Arville, and not Ashe, the latter being his mother's maiden name. The fellow was born in Ireland, but lived many years in France, as a clerk to a mercantile house in Bordeaux or Nantz. He made his appearance in Cincinnati in the summer of 1806, and taught for a few weeks the French language. Becoming acquainted with Doctor Goforth, a credulous, but well meaning man, the Doctor engaged him in a speculation of mammoth bones, which he [the Doctor] had procured in great numbers from the great bone lick on the Ohio. Arville was sent with them to New-Orleans, with instructions to sell them there, or where ever he could obtain the best price. He was there offered for the collection seven thousand five hundred dollars, which was refused, Arville observing that he could obtain more than twice that sum for them in Europe. He parted, however, with a few of the refuse parts for three or four hundred dollars, in order to equip himself for the voyage to Europe, where it is highly probable he sold those curiosities for a large sum, of which the Doctor is none the better.

He has not written the Doctor a single letter since he left Cincinnati. But this is not the only instance in which he swindled the Doctor. The latter having furnished him with a horse, saddle and bridle to go to Pittsburg, Arville parted with the whole of them there, and returned by water, alledging that the horse had fallen sick, but would be sent back when able to travel. So much for Arville alias Ashe.

All appears to be over with Spain and with Portugal too. That unprincipled villain Bonaparte having the command of nearly all Europe, can enforce what he will on land. But "out of evil often cometh good." Empire is travelling westward. The Spanish colonies in America, will never, I think, submit to the usurper. They will, likely declare themselves independent states. Some of the viceroys may be elevated to thrones? or what I deem more probable, the grandees and the popular leaders who headed the patriots in Spain, and who are now in exile, will furnish monarchs to the contemplated states. I have no idea that any of the Spanish colonies will assume the republican form of government, accustomed, as they have always been, to the monarchical, and ignorant, as they are concerning the principles which ought to direct the political institutions.—— Let them once become independent, and the world at large will be benefitted. The U. States and England, would be the principal gainers, and it would be liberal policy in the latter to prefer such an independence, in those colonies, to their conquest (were it possible) by her own arms. As an indemnity, for the sacrifices, she has made in support of the patriotic cause, it is to be expected that Britain will add to her numerous colonies, those incalculably rich possessions, the Phillipine islands. They in a manner, belong to nobody at present—and it would be no easy matter, to determine, which of the Spanish colonies, when independent, should take them, as an appendage. The Azores likely will follow their fate.

"For the last nine months, our seasons have been unlike any thing hitherto known in this country. No thunder during the summer but was frequent and loud during the winter, accompanied with vivid lightning. Indeed we had every kind of weather during that period; sometimes, but not often cold; sometimes warm, at other times, heavy rains some snow, and plenty of hail with high winds. The rain fell in torrents—and forced the rivers and creeks over their banks. Great damage was done by repeated inundations. Mills and houses were swept away, and much live stock were drowned. Twice the Ohio threatened to lay this town under water. The spring has proved very wet and cold. From what has happened, I prognosticate a dry and hot summer. I ought to have added here some phenomena which appeared in the winter.—The first was four mock Suns, surrounding the real luminary: there at night came four mock Moons, connected with the real Moon by bars, or streaks as in the figure on the other side. Some few weeks after, about 2 o'clock in the morning, (weather intensely cold,) the Moon shone with uncommon splendor and darted forth a radiance of 8 distinct parts, each part composed of an assemblage of the most vivid tints extending twice the diameter of the Moon, and then loosing itself in a dark cloud."

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.

The range of cliffs lying along the Mississippi river, about fifteen miles below the city of Natchez, which mass of earth has often attracted the admiration of the traveller, and amused the speculations of the philosopher, without a distant expectation of any real advantage to our country. But accident (the source of many important events for the benefit of mankind) has discovered this great mass of earth to be OCHRE, of various hues and colors. The discovery was made by an enterprising Yankee, who had a large quantity of it carried to Boston, which proved equal to any imported from Europe, and remunerated him handsomely for his labor and risk. The prominent colors as yet discovered of this mass of Ochre are white, yellow, purple and red, all of which have been found of an excellent quality. Here we see how nature distributes her good things, and how partially it often operates—this great bed of earth might have enriched many poor families, but the proprietors we understand are Mr. Farrar and Mr. Claiborne, two of the richest planters in the Mississippi territory. This however will not lessen the great profit which will result to our country from this dicovery.

[*N. Y. M. Adv.*

From the American Daily Advertiser.

MR. POULSON,

Be pleased to insert in your useful paper the following simple, but safe remedy for persons afflicted with weak eyes.

Last fall I sent you an excellent receipt for restoring a contracted joint, signed *Philanthrophus*, and ardently wish that those who make trial of either, may receive the benefit I have experienced; and they will also find, that by living according to nature, that is, with temperance and moderate exercise, but above all, having a conscience void of guilt towards God and man, they will be exempt from many diseases of both body and mind.

TO CURE WEAK EYES.

Take a spoonful of Italian Chamomile flowers and boil them in a half pint of fresh milk, then strain them in a cup, and when cool, dip a fine linen rag therein, and wash the eyes during the day, for a week, and afterwards with clear water only for a few days; the eyes will feel cool and the sight will become invigorated.

PHILANTHROPHUS.

The Demoratic Republican citizens

OF the town and county of Alexandria, are requested to attend a meeting to be held at the Court-House on Friday next at 6 o'clock P. M. for the purpose of appointing a committee of four, to meet and confer with the committees of Washington and Georgetown committees, and aid in making arrangements for the celebration of the fourth of July next.

June 7. 3t*

☞ Grand National Festival,

For the 4th of July.

THE subscriber proposes, should it be approved of by the citizens of the district of Columbia, to furnish a DINNER for a number not exceeding FIVE HUNDRED persons, in the grove adjoining his spring, which forms a beautiful shade and will be covered with a thousand yards of canvas handsomely decorated.

He also proposes illuminating the grove in the evening with variegated colored lamps, and to conclude the mirth of the day with fire works. The best band that can be obtained will be procured to assist in the grand festival. Should his plan be approved of, an early notice will be necessary, in which case the aid of two gentlemen of the district in the *same line of business* will be solicited.

A. Lindo.

Sebastian Springs, May 7.

NOTICE.

ELISHA JANNEY having by his indenture duly executed and dated the 29th day of last month, conveyed to the subscriber the whole of his estate real personal & mixed, in trust for the purpose of disposing of the same and applying the proceeds thereof to the payment of his debts—all those indebted to the said *Elisha Janney*, by bond, bill, note, or book account, are hereby requested to make payment to

Richard M. Scott, *Trustee.*

June 7. dtf

For *New-York*, or *Boston*,

The SCHOONER

COLUMBIA,

Capt. HALLET;

Will sail in six days, provided a sufficiency of freight offers.—Apply to *Faxon, Metcalf and Co.* or to the Captain on board.

For sale, on board said Schooner,

55 tons Plaister Paris,

150 reams Wrapping Paper, &c.

1 box Fine Hats.

May 30 eod2w

JAMES R. RIDDLE

HAS RECEIVED

1 case fine 4-4 Irish Linen.

ALSO,

A general assortment of SPRING GOODS,

Which will be sold very low for cash.

May 30. o2

☞ Printing in its various branches executed with accuracy and dispatch.

NOTICE.

IN pursuance of the decree of the hon. the circuit court of the district of Columbia for the county of Alexandria, the subscribers will proceed to sell at public sale on the premises on Saturday the first day of July next, for ready money, that three story BRICK HOUSE situate on the south side of Prince-street, between Fairfax & Water streets, formerly occupied by Adam S. Swoope, deceased.

Thomas Swann,
Edmund I. Lee,
COMMISSIONERS.

May 29. dts

CASH will be given for a few likely young Negroes of both sexes. *Enquire at Hodgkin's Tavern.*

June 5. d3t*

District of Columbia, to wit.

WHEREAS HENRY K. MAY hath by his petition in writing, applied to the honorable Nicholas Fitzhugh, one of the assistant judges of the circuit court of the District of Columbia, to be admitted to the benefit of the act of Congress, for the relief of insolvent debtors within the district aforesaid, and has stated therein that he is in actual confinement in the jail bounds of Alexandria county, at the suit of the Marine Insurance Company of Alexandria, and being unable to discharge the said claim, with others against him, has offered to deliver up to the use of his creditors, all his property, real, personal and mixed—*Notice is herefore given*, to the creditors of the said Henry K. May, that on SATURDAY, the 10th instant, between the hours of nine and 3 o'clock of the same day, at the court-house in Alexandria, the oath of an insolvent debtor will be administered to the said Henry K. May, and a trustee appointed agreeably to the said act of congress, unless cause be then and there shewn to the contrary.

By order of the honorable Nicholas Fitzhugh one of the assistant judges of the circuit court of the District of Columbia, this 5th day of June, 1809.

G. Deneale, C. C.

June 5. 3t

John Gardner Ladd,

Has for sale, at his Warehouse, Princestreet Wharf—

Muscovado and Loaf Sugars in hogsheads and barrels.

Molasses, West-India, and New-England Rum in do.

Holland's Gin and French Brandy in pipes.

Port, Sherry, and Malaga Wines.

Coffee, Rice, and Cotton Wool.

Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson-shulan, and Hyson-skin Teas, in whole, half, andquarter chests.

1 case black Persians.

2 barrels Caroline Indigo.

20 crates Liverpool cream-colored & blue-edged Ware assorted.

Best Black Pepper in Bags.

Spermaceti Mould, and Mould and Dipt Tallow Candles in boxes.

Brown Soap in boxes—Cod-fish in do.

Beef, Pork, Salmon, Shad and Herrings n barrels.

Tanners Oil, Spanish Hides, a quantity f Soal Leather, Mens', Womens' and Childrens Shoes of various descriptions, a few packages of White Rolls and German Checks, Russia Sheetings and Diapers, Russia and Ravens Duck, India Cotton of different kinds, Nankeens, 150 pieces coarse Irish Linens, Writing and wrapping Paper, 500 bushels coarse Salt, Cordage. Flax, Glue, a quantity of Vinegar. 200 tons Plaister Paris, and 20 tons Russian Hemp, &c. &c.

January

This is to give Notice,

That the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of Saint Mary's county and state of Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of *Richard Bond*, late of the aforesaid county and state, deceased :—All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same for adjustment, with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber, living in Saint Mary's county and state of Maryland, at or before the 13th day of July next ; or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 13th day of January, 1809.

Rebecca White Bond,
Executrix.

January 19. law6m

Was Committed

To the jail of this county, as a runaway,

A NEGRO MAN, who says his name is *Henry Haggerman*. He is about twenty-seven years of age, 5 feet six inches high, stout made, had on a white linen jacket and trousers—has a scar on his nose. The owner is requested to come and prove his or her property, pay charges and take him away otherwise he will be disposed of as the law directs.

James Campbell, jailor.

May 11. law2m

Joseph Mandeville,

CORNER OF KING and FAIRFAX STREETS, ALEXANDRIA :

Has received a considerable addition to his Stock,

AND OFFERS FOR SALE,

20 hogsheads, } 1st and 2d quality
20 barrels } *Muscovado Sugars.*
7000 lb. Green Coffee
3 1-2 tons British Patent Shot, assorte BB to No. 9.
10 bales Cotton.
10 casks first quality Goshen Cheese.
40 boxes Mould Candles.
15 bags clean heavy Pepper.
50 lb. Nutmegs.
casks London refined Saltpetre.
5 ditto Irish Glue.

Gunpowder, Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, and Padre Souchong Teas in quarter chests, boxes and cannisters—most of which are equal in quality to any ever imported.

Madeira, Port, Marsala, Sherry, Lisbon, Teneriffe, and Malaga Wines.

A few cases Medoc Claret.

Jamaica, Windward-Island, and Northern Rum.

Cognac, Bordeaux and Pech Brandy.

Holland and Country Gin.

Irish and Country Whiskey.

Six hogsheads Cherry Bounce.

Retailing Molasses, Havanna Honey.

Wine and Cider Vinegar.

Best Florence Oil in bottles and flasks.

Loaf and Lump Sugars, Chocolate, Rice Pearl & Common Barley, Basket Salt, Starch Fig Blue, Indigo, Mace, Cloves, Cassia, Pimento, Race and Ground Ginger, Cayenne Pepper, Capers, Mustard, Raisins, Almonds, Currants, Madder, Allum, Copperas, Roll Brimstone, Chalk, British and Brandywine Gunpowder, Spanish Segars, Cavendish and Small Twist Chewing Tobacco, Leiper's, Garrett's, and Hamilton's Snuff, Writing and Wrapping Paper, Playing Cards, Bed Cords, Sailing Lines, &c. &c.

October 18.

Robert Gray,

Bookseller and Stationer, King-street, Alexandria, has just received, for sale,

THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES :

The Columbiad, a poem, by Joel Barlow, in large quarto, with plates—the most elegant work ever printed in America. Same work, in two volumes, 12 mo. Telemachus, or the World Explained. Steuben's Military Discipline. Hugh Trevor. Littleton's Letter-Writer in London. Discarded Son. Lay of an Irish Harp. Marmion. Harriot's Struggles. Whitfield's Sermons. Burns's Works. Spectator. Milton's Works. Sterne's Works. Young's Night Thoughts. Botanic Garden. Telemachus, in French. Ferguson's Astronomy. Hervey's Meditations. Duncan's Logic. Johnson's Pocket Dictionary. Domestic Cookery. Gulliver's Travels. Common Prayer Book. gilt and plain. Catholic ditto. Nugent's French Pocket Dictionary. Roderick Random. Lovers of La Vendee. New Week's Preparation for the Sacrament. Geographical Compilations. Murray's Grammar, large and small. Pleader's Assistant. History of America. Don Quixotte. With a good assortment of Writing and Letter Paper, Bonnet Boards, &c. &c.

ALSO, the following musical articles.

A few Violins of a very superior quality.—Common do. from 3 dollars price, up to 12 dollars. Violin Bows, Bridges and Screw Pins. Best Roman Violin Strings, extra long Russian horse hair for Violin Bows. Clarafied Rozin for do. Instructions for the Piano, Violin, Flute, Fife and Clarinett. German Flutes, tipt and plain. One excellent C. Clarinett. One Hautboy. Clarinett & Hautboy reeds. Military Fifes of a superior quality. Common do.

ELEGANT EXTRACTS,

A selection of modern SONGS, sett to music for the Flute or Violin.

Madisons March, as played by the City Band on the 4th of March last, composed by P. Mauro, Washington City. Madison's March, as played at the New Theatre Philadelphia and Baltimore, composed by A. Reingle. Both Marches set for the Piano Forte.

Valuable Property for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale the House on Fairfax-street, in Alexandria, now occupied by Mrs. *S. Nickolls*. The assessors say this property is worth four thousand two hundred dollars, and have, year after year, assessed it at this sum ; but the subscriber now offers it for sale at the half of the assessed value.

He also offers for sale,

The vacant Lots on Fairfax and Franklin-streets. Assessors have said that these Lots are worth three thousand two hundred dollars per acre, and have assessed them at that rate ; but the subscriber will take less than the half of that sum per acre.

He would gladly sell all his property on the Mall—his Houses on King-street, near Royal-street—his Houses on the same street, near Washington-street—his ground-rents, or any other property he has in Alexandria, on a credit of 6, 12, and 18 months.—Apply to Cuthbert Powell or

S. Cooke.

Leesburg, March 30. law2m

OBSERVE.

The following MEDICINES are sold by ROBERT GRAY, Bookseller in King-street—and by A. HINGSTON, Fairfax-street, Alexandria.

LEE's ELIXIR !

A sovereign remedy for colds, obstinate, coughs, catarrhs, asthmas, sore throats, and approaching consumptions. A single trial of this medicine will prove its efficacious quality in restoring a perspiration common to healthy people ; it dislodges and expels the tough viscid phlegm or mucus, strengthening the weakened vessels of the lungs, thus striking at the root of the disorder, the symptoms of course are effectually and permanently conquered. The great number of cures performed in 1808 by this elegant and useful preparation, is sufficient to astonish and convince those that labor under colds, coughs, consumptions, &c. of being immediately relieved, without saying any thing of the many thousands benefitted in former years ; however for the information of those persons, if any there be, that have not heard of the balsamic qualities of Lee's Elixir, we give the names of the following persons who are well known to our citizens in general as persons of known integrity and strict veracity. From the following certificates it will plainly appear, that a three year's consumption, a common cold or cough, are all with ease removed by Lee's Elixir.

Messrs. R. Lee and Son,

The superior qualities of your medicine, called *Lee's Elixir*, induces me to give you this certificate for publication, to point to my suffering fellow mortals the road to health, the most valuable of all earthly possessions. For upwards of three years I have been afflicted with a severe cough, tightness of the breast, lowness of spirits, and a gradual wasting of the flesh ; having tried different medicines recommended for such cases, without receiving any real benefit ; fortunately one of your advertisements was given to me—I immediately applied to *Mr. Vance*, 178, *Market street*, for some of your Elixir, which has contrary to the expectations of my friends restored me to my former good state of health. Any other information will be given by me.

George Harwood,
Market street, Baltimore

Messrs R. Lee & Son,

You are at liberty to publish for the good of others, the benefit I have received from your excellent preparation called *Lee's Elixir*. Being afflicted with violent pains in the breast, loss of appetite, and a debility of the whole system, which rendered me unable to attend to business, being advised to try your Elixir, I procured two bottles of Messieurs Warner and Hanna, which has entirely removed the complaint, and restored me to a perfect state of health. From the good effect of your Elixir I was led to suppose your other medicines were equally efficacious, which induced me to give your Worm Lozenges to my children, and with pleasure I inform you they had the desired effect. Any other information I shall give on application to me at my house in Sly's-street, Baltimore.

John Keller.

Messrs. R. Lee & Son,

In December last I was attacked with a most violent cold, a severe cough and pains in the breast, which continued to grow worse, during which time my appetite failed, and my voice altered so much, that it was with the utmost exertion I could pronounce a single sentence louder than my breath. Some of my friends having observed to me, that much good had been done by the use of *Lee's Elixir*, advised me to procure a bottle from Messrs. Warner and Hanna, which I accordingly did—and to those persons unacquainted with the merits of this medicine, it will appear astonishing that three doses should remove the pains in my breast, and the use of the one bottle restored me to PERFECT HEALTH.

J. A. Smith,
Market street, Fell's Point.

Lee's Worm-destroying Lozenges.

This medicine is superior to any ever offered to the public, being innocent and mild certain and efficacious in its operations.—Should no worms exist in the body, it will without pain or griping, cleanse the stomach and bowels of whatever is foul or offensive, and thereby prevent the production of worms and many fatal disorders.

Lee's Grand Restorative.

Proved by long extensive experience, to be absolutely unparalleled in the cure of nervous disorders, consumptions, lowness of spirits, loss of appetite, impurity of blood, hysterical affections, inward weaknesses, violent cramps in the stomach and bad indigestions, melancholy, gout in the stomach, pains in the limbs, relaxations, involuntary emissions, obstinate gleets, flour albus [or whites impotency, barrenness, &c. &c.

Infallible Ague and Fever Drops

For the cure of agues, remittent and intermitten fevers.

Lee's Genuine Essence & Extract of Mustard.

A safe and effectual remedy for acute and chronic rheumatism, gout, palsy, lumbago, numbness, white swellings, chilblains, sprains, bruises, pains in the face and neck, &c.

Lee's Sovereign Ointment for the

Which is warranted an infallible remedy for one application, and may be used with most perfect safety by pregnant women, or infants a week old, not containing a particle of mercury, or any dangerous ingredient whatever, and is not accompanied with that tormenting smart which attends the use of other remedies.

Persian Lotion,

Celebrated for the cure of ringworms, tetters, and all eruptions of the skin, rendering it soft and smooth.

Lee's Genuine Eye Water,

An effectual remedy for all diseases of the eyes.

Tooth Ache Drops,

Which give immediate relief.

Lee's Corn Plaister.

DAMASK LIP SALVE.

Restorative Powder for the Teeth and Gums.

Indian Vegetable Specific,

A certain and never failing cure for venereal complaints.

N. B. Each and every medicine above enumerated, have directions describing their mode of use in the most perfect manner.

April 3.

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY, from the subscribers, two Slaves, named BILLY and NELLY.—Billy is a mulatto man, and sometimes calls himself WILLIAM JORDAN AUGUSTUS—his color nearly as light and approaches that of a white man, his hair is straight and he generally wears it platted and turned up behind with a comb—his visage is remarkably thin and his cheek bones high—he has been bred up in the house and is a very good dining room servant, is about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, very straight built, his constitution is not very strong and he is subject to indisposition—he is about 30 years of age.

NELLY is tall and rather inclined towards corpulency, a tawney color and about forty-five years of age.

They went off together as man and wife, but it is very probable Billy will attempt to pass as a white man and will endeavor to sell Nelly as his slave.

The above reward will be paid for the apprehension and securing of the said Slaves, if taken up on the north side of the river Potomac, and information given thereof to their respective proprietors. A reasonable reward will be given if taken within the state of Virginia, and reasonable charges will be paid if brought home.

George Carter,
Oatlands, near Leesburg, Virginia.
A. Long,
County of Culpepper, Virginia.

April 19. eo

Public Sale.

Pursuant to the last will and testament of *Samuel Craig*, deceased, will be sold, to the highest bidder, at public auction, on FRIDAY, the 23d day of June inst. at twelve o'clock, at the coffee-house, in Alexandria—

The Fee-simple of a Lot of Ground, near the poor house, in the county of Alexandria, and but a short distance from town, containing five acres and ten poles.

ALSO,

One moiety of an undivided Tract of Land, in the county of Greenbriar and state of Virginia, containing 310 acres.

ALSO,

The whole right and title of the said *Samuel Craig*, in and to two Tracts of Land situated on the west fork of Obey's river, in the county of Jackson and state of Tennessee, each tract containing 640 acres.

And on MONDAY, the 26th day of June inst. on the premises, in George Town,

A LOT of GROUND, (being part of the lot distinguished in the plat of said town, by number 41) fronting on Fall's street 38 feet 4 inches, and in depth 107 feet, whereon is a frame dwelling and bake house.—A more particular description of the property and the terms of sale, which will be on a liberal credit, will be made known at the time and places aforesaid.

John G. Ladd,
Administrator, with the will annexed, of *Samuel Craig*, deceased.

June 1. eo